CARL J. KUNASEK CHAIRMAN

JAMES M. IRVIN COMMISSIONER

**RENZ D. JENNINGS** 



#### **ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION**

DATE:

January 24, 1997

**DOCKET NO:** 

U-3155-96-527, U-3310-96-527 and E-1051-96-527

TO ALL PARTIES:

Enclosed please find the recommendation of Hearing Officer Jane Rodda. The recommendation has been filed in the form of an Order on:

GST Tucson Lightwave, Inc., GST Net (AZ), Inc. and

U S WEST Communications, Inc.

(Arbitration)

Pursuant to A.A.C. R14-3-110(B), you may file exceptions to the recommendation of the Hearing Officer by filing an original and ten (10) copies of the exceptions with the Commission's Docket Control at the address listed below by 5:00 p.m. on or before:

February 3, 1997

The enclosed is NOT an order of the Commission, but a recommendation of the Hearing Officer to the Commissioners. Consideration of this matter has tentatively been scheduled for the Commission's Working Session and Open Meeting to be held on:

February 4, 1997 and February 5, 1997

For more information, you may contact Docket Control at (602)542-3477 or the Hearing Division at (602)542-4250.

aner Matthews

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY** 

#### BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

2	CARL J. KUNASEK	
- 1	CHAIRMAN	
3	JIM IRVIN	
	COMMISSIONER	
4	RENZ D. JENNINGS	
	COMMISSIONER	
5		
_	IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GST	) DOCKET NO. U-3155-96-527
6	TUCSON LIGHTWAVE INC. AND GST NET	) DOCKET NO. U-3310-96-527
	(AZ), INC. FOR ARBITRATION OF AN	) DOCKET NO. E-1051-96-527
7	INTÉRCONNECTION AGREEMENT WITH	<b>)</b>
	U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS,INC.	j)
8	PURSUANT TO 47 U.S.C.§ 252(b) OF THE	) DECISION NO.
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996.	
9		) ORDER
-		• •

Open Meeting February 5, 1997 Phoenix, Arizona

#### BY THE COMMISSION:

On October 15, 1996, GST Tucson Lightwave, Inc. ("GSTT") filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") a Petition for Arbitration ("Petition") pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("Act") to establish an interconnection agreement ("Agreement") with U S WEST Communications, Inc. ("U S WEST"). By Procedural Order dated October 21, 1996, an arbitration was scheduled for January 2, 1997, at the Commission's offices in Phoenix. On November 5, 1996, U S WEST filed its Response to the Petition. On December 6, 1996, GST and U S WEST filed a stipulation to add GST Net (AZ) Inc. ("GSTN") as a co-petitioning party to this arbitration proceeding.<sup>1</sup>

The parties notified the Commission that they had resolved most of the issues regarding interconnection, that a hearing was not necessary, and that the remaining issues would be submitted in briefs and pre-filed testimony for the Commission's determination. The parties submitted closing arguments in writing on January 21 and 22, 1997.

#### **DISCUSSION**

On February 8, 1996, President Clinton signed the Act into law which established new responsibilities for the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") as well as for the various state

GSTT and GSTN will be collectively referred to as GST in this Decision.

commissions.<sup>2</sup> On July 2, 1996, the FCC issued *Telephone Number Portability*, CC Docket No. 95-116, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 96-268 ("TNP Order"), which established rules so that a customer who changes his local exchange carrier ("LEC") in the same local service area may keep the same telephone number. On July 22, 1996, the Commission in Decision No. 59762 adopted A.A.C. R14-2-1501 through A.A.C. R14-2-1507 ("Arbitration and Mediation Rules"), which authorized the Hearing Division to establish procedures and conduct arbitrations. Also on July 22, 1996, the Commission in Decision No. 59761 adopted A.A.C. R14-2-1301 through 1311 ("Interconnection Rules"), to govern the interconnection of local exchange services between incumbent LECs ("ILECs") and competing LECs ("CLECs"). On August 8, 1996, the FCC released *Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, CC Docket No. 96-98, First Report and Order, FCC 96-325 ("Order") and *Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, CC Docket No. 96-98, Second Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 96-333, in which the FCC adopted initial rules ("Rules") designed to accomplish the goals of the Act.<sup>3</sup>

Pursuant to the Act, telecommunications carriers desiring to interconnect with the facilities and equipment of an ILEC may negotiate the terms of such interconnection directly with the ILEC. If the parties are unsuccessful in negotiating an Agreement, any party to the negotiation may request the Commission to arbitrate any open issues regarding interconnection. The Act requires the Commission to resolve any such issues within 180 days of a telecommunications carrier's initial request to the ILEC for interconnection.

Pursuant to § 252 of the Act, state commissions are required to determine just and reasonable rates for interconnection and network elements based on the cost of providing the interconnection or network element which are nondiscriminatory and may include a reasonable profit. For resale services, rates are to be the wholesale rates based on retail rates excluding costs of marketing, billing, collection

As part of the Act, the FCC was ordered to issue regulations no later than August 8, 1996 interpreting many of the broad and general terms of the Act.

Unless otherwise noted, any reference to "Para." in this Decision is to Paragraphs in the Order.

and other costs avoided by the LEC. The Commission's Interconnection Rules require the use of total service long run incremental costs ("TSLRIC") to determine costs.

Our October 21, 1996 Procedural Order directed the parties to provide a joint pre-arbitration statement which set forth their positions and the manner in which their disagreement should be resolved by the arbitrators, a proposed Agreement, a list of witnesses and a summary of their testimony, as well as exhibits. The FCC's Rules issued on August 8, 1996, required the use of total element long run incremental costs ("TELRIC"). TELRIC includes the forward-looking costs that can be attributed directly to the provision of services using that element, and includes a reasonable share of the forward-looking joint and common costs.

On August 30, 1996, a Procedural Order was issued which consolidated the appropriate portions of the dockets of interconnection arbitrations between U S WEST and several other CLECs to consider the cost studies submitted by U S WEST in each of those dockets. The Procedural Order indicated that interim rates would be set in accordance with the Order, at the proxy ceilings or mid-points of proxy ranges set forth by the FCC, unless a party showed that an alternate interim price consistent with the proxies would be appropriate. The interim rates would be subject to true-up upon establishment of prices based upon Commission-approved cost studies. On September 25, 1996, U S WEST filed cost studies in the consolidated docket, which included avoided cost as well as TELRIC cost studies. The materials were voluminous and complex.

Our Procedural Order dated October 21, 1996, consolidated the appropriate portions of this proceeding with similar portions of the dockets of interconnection arbitrations between U S WEST and several other CLECs to consider the cost studies submitted by U S WEST in each of those dockets. The cost studies will be used to set prices for all CLECs in U S WEST's service area. Consolidating the cost study review allows input from the initial CLECs and provides for consistency in the Commission's determination of costs. A separate review of the cost studies in each arbitration could result in varying conclusions, depending upon the competitors' resources available to respond to the studies and the capabilities of each party's witness. The CLECs need sufficient time to review and prepare testimony in response to the cost studies, and the Commission needs to have adequate time to review the conclusions reached by the parties.

U S WEST, as well as the CLECs, will not be harmed by the use of the interim prices. The cost studies were analyzed at a consolidated arbitration commencing on November 18, 1996, with a Decision expected in early 1997.

On September 27, 1996, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ("Court") issued an Order Setting Hearing and Imposing Temporary Stay. Oral arguments on the motions requesting stay until judicial review of the FCC's Order were held on October 3, 1996, and on October 15, 1996, the Court stayed the operation and effect of the FCC's Rules' "pricing provisions and the 'pick and choose' rule" pending the Court's final determination of the issues raised in the petitions for review. Given the time constraints imposed by the Act in this proceeding; the fact that a Decision has not been rendered on the cost study portion of the arbitration; and the Court's issuance of a stay of the pricing provisions of the Rules, the Commission has no choice but to approve prices that we believe are the most reasonable, based on the information provided, whether it is the cost studies submitted by the parties, or the final offers of the parties which in some cases may reflect the proxy ranges set forth by the FCC. Since these will be interim prices, we find that there will be no irreparable harm to the parties.

Pursuant to § 252(b)(4)(C), the Commission hereby resolves the issues presented for arbitration.

## Pole and Anchor Attachment - Scope of Agreement

## GST's position

GST believes that under the Act and Rules, U S WEST has the obligation to provide access to poles, ducts, conduits or rights of way even if such access entails the need to take affirmative steps, including expanding existing facilities, to accommodate GST's access.

## U S WEST's position

U S WEST indicates that it will provide access to poles, interducts, conduits and rights of way based on agreements individually negotiated with each party requesting access.

## Commission's resolution

Order Para. 1163 requires utilities to take all reasonable steps to accommodate requests for access where a facility lacks capacity. We therefore require U S WEST to take reasonable steps to accommodate requests for access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights of way, including modifying its facilities to increase capacity. Furthermore, according to the Order, U S WEST must provide access on a

nondiscriminatory basis.

## Termination Charges: Charges and Billing

#### GST's position

GST proposes to pay an annual fee for use of U S WEST's poles and conduits, but proposes that if it terminates a pole or conduit agreement early, it be reimbursed for the unused months after it notifies U S WEST of the termination, and that it have 60 days to remove its facilities.

GST also contends that it should have 60 days from the receipt of an invoice to pay the fees and charges associated with its pole or conduit agreements with U S WEST and that no finance charges should apply to its payments.

#### **U S WEST's position**

U S WEST believes that pole or conduit agreements should be annual agreements and the fees should be prepaid and nonreimbursable. In the event of early termination, U S WEST proposes that it be permitted to keep the rental paid for the balance of the year. U S WEST also desires to recover from GST its other costs associated with early termination of a pole or conduit agreement. U S WEST argues that payments 30 days from the date of the invoice is standard in the industry and in U S WEST's other pole attachment agreements and states that it proposed finance charges only for late payments. In addition, U S WEST requests that it be permitted to recover from GST its costs associated with billing and collecting fees owed by GST.

#### Commission's resolution

GST should pay for all months in which it has equipment in place on U S WEST's poles and conduits. U S WEST is permitted to require GST to contract for a year-long period for access, and to require full payment in advance, but GST must be permitted to terminate such contracts on 30 days notice.

One of the issues in the consolidated cost proceeding was whether non-recurring costs will be recovered through an up-front charge or built into the TELRIC price. GST should only be refunded that portion of its payment attributable to recurring costs.

Thirty days from the date of the invoice is a reasonable period for GST to make payment for a pole or conduit agreement. It is also reasonable for U S WEST to impose reasonable finance charges for

# late payments and to be able to recover its reasonable costs of collecting delinquent payments from GST.

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## GST's position

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Response to Requests for Space

GST proposes that U S WEST respond concerning availability of space on poles, ducts, conduits or rights of way within 20 business days of receiving a request.

## **U S WEST's position**

U S WEST proposes that it have 45 days to provide access or confirm denial of access.

#### Commission's resolution

We adopt GST's proposal as the more reasonable approach and will require U S WEST to provide information on availability of space on poles, ducts, conduits or rights of way to GST within 20 business days or when it would provide it to itself, affiliates or other carriers, whichever is earlier.

## Reservation of Space

## GST's position

GST proposes to be able to reserve space for as long as 90 days from the date of reservation on U S WEST's poles and in its ducts and conduits at a fee equal to U S WEST's current Arizona prescribed cost of capital.

## U S WEST's position

U S WEST indicates that it will provide access to poles, interducts, conduits and rights of way on a first come, first served basis. If required to take reservations, U S WEST argued that it should be permitted to recover from GST its costs associated with operating the reservation system.

## Commission's resolution

We recognize that GST's reservation of space does provide value to the detriment of U S WEST and other carriers, and we will permit U S WEST to charge a reservation fee equal to U S WEST's currently approved cost of capital for reservations of up to 90 days. After the expiration of the reservation period, GST must either begin paying the approved rate for access, whether or not it has actually installed conduit or cable, or otherwise release its reservation.

. . .

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## **Resolution of Pole Attachment Disputes**

## GST's position

GST opposes U S WEST's proposal to impose binding AAA arbitration as the dispute resolution mechanism between the parties. GST proposes that disputes should be resolved by negotiations or non-binding arbitration. GST is not willing to forego, and argues that it cannot be required to forego, the rights and remedies available under applicable state and federal laws, including, but not limited to the Act, Rules and this Commission's regulations, which include the resolution of interconnection disputes before the Commission, the FCC and courts of competent jurisdiction.

#### U S WEST's position

U S WEST argues that commercial arbitration has worked successfully for years in the context of pole attachment agreements, permitting resolution of controversies more quickly and economically than by resorting to formal legal proceedings. U S WEST claims that whatever risk GST bears from reliance on binding arbitration is also borne by U S WEST and is outweighed by the benefits of binding arbitration.

#### Commission's resolution

We are somewhat perplexed by U S WEST's position taken in its closing brief. In its brief, U S WEST refers to the testimony of Susanne Mason at page 31 in support of a binding arbitration process. Ms. Mason's testimony, however, is silent as to whether the arbitration process she proposes is binding or non-binding. The dispute resolution process outlined in the proposed agreement attached to Ms. Mason's testimony specifically refers to non-binding arbitration (p. 74).

We decline to impose binding arbitration as the sole dispute mechanism between the parties. The Act makes no provision for and imposes no requirement relating to dispute resolution. We accept GST's proposal that disputes over leasing of pole attachments, ducts, conduits and rights of way be resolved by negotiations or non-binding arbitration.

### Resale Discount Rate

## GST's proposal

GST proposes that resale services should be priced at U S WEST's retail rate less an interim discount of 17 percent until the Commission can determine U S WEST's actual avoided costs.

#### U S WEST's proposal

U S WEST argues that the appropriate interim resale discount should be set individually, based on U S WEST's TELRIC studies filed in the consolidated cost proceeding. Further, U S WEST contends that the discount rate proposed by GST is the low end of the FCC resale proxy range which was stayed by the Eight Circuit Court of Appeals and should not be relied upon.

#### Commission's resolution:

Based on all the evidence presented, we find that the most reasonable discount submitted in this arbitration proceeding was a discount rate of 17 percent. Therefore, we will adopt an interim discount rate of 17 percent, to apply to all resale services until the Commission completes its evaluation of the cost studies.

## Resale Services Eligible for a Resale Discount

#### GST's position

GST argues that all of U S WEST's telecommunications services available to U S WEST retail customers must be available for resale at a wholesale discount, including private line, Centrex, residential service, and discounted service packages. GST opposes limiting resold telecommunication services to U S WEST's intended or disclosed use.

#### U S WEST's position

U S WEST proposes that resale of services be permitted only for their intended or disclosed use, under the same terms and conditions applicable to U S WEST's end users, and only to the same class of customers eligible to purchase those services from U S WEST. U S WEST opposes GST's desire to purchase Centrex/Centron services, designed for business customers, and resell them to residential customers who are ineligible under existing U S WEST tariffs.

U S WEST argues that where a service is discontinued, it should not be subject to resale, except where that service is grandfathered.

U S WEST opposes making voice mail, inside wire maintenance and promotions of fewer than 90 days available for resale. U S WEST argues that voice mail is an information service, not a telecommunication service. U S WEST cites Order, Para. 872, which indicates that services which are to be provided for resale are those listed in the ILEC's tariffs. Voice mail and inside wire maintenance

are not listed in U S WEST's tariffs. The FCC, at Para. 950, indicated that promotions of fewer than 90 days need not be offered for resale.

U S WEST indicated it is willing to make certain services available for resale, but argues that they should not be subject to any wholesale discount. U S WEST claims that private line services are already discounted, and should not be further discounted. In addition, U S WEST's private line and special access tariffs were merged into a single tariff pursuant to Decision No. 57109 (September 21, 1990). The FCC Order provides that there need not be any wholesale discount on special access services (Paras. 873-874). Therefore, U S WEST claims that private line service should not receive a resale discount. U S WEST claims that the prices of services offered at volume or term discounts already reflect discounts for avoiding many of the usual costs of retail selling, and therefore should not be further discounted. U S WEST also claims that residential service is already priced below cost, and therefore should not be subject to a further discount.

## Commission resolution

Voice mail and inside wire maintenance are not telecommunications services, and also are presently available on the open market. Neither voice mail nor inside wire maintenance is a type of service which the Act was designed to make available to CLECs. It is not necessary for U S WEST to offer voice mail or inside wire maintenance to GST for resale.

Promotional offerings of ninety days or less need not be subject to a resale discount, pursuant to Order Para. 950.

Regardless of the merging of private line and special access tariffs, private line service is offered to end-user customers, and therefore it should be made available for resale at a discount.

A volume or term discount reflects operational efficiencies associated with purchases in bulk. A wholesale discount, on the other hand, reflects the lower costs resulting from avoiding certain retail sales expenses, such as billing and collection costs. We will require U S WEST to offer its volume and term discounted services at an appropriate wholesale discount. We acknowledge that discounted services may not have as high an avoided cost as full-priced services.

The wholesale discounting requirement of the Act makes no exceptions for services which may be offered at less than cost. We will therefore require U S WEST to make its residential services

available for resale at a wholesale discount.

We find that U S WEST must offer Centrex for resale at the appropriate discount. Centrex may be resold by GST only to those end-user customers eligible to purchase the service directly under the U S WEST tariff.

We will restrict the resale of grandfathered services to those end-user customers qualifying under the applicable grandfather provisions.

## **INP Switched Access Charges**

#### GST's position

GST believes that interim number portability ("INP") should be provided using the Remote Call Forwarding method. GST believes the INP switched access charges should be recovered through a meetpoint billing arrangement like that approved under the TNP Order Para. 140. In that Order, the FCC required apportionment of the costs of INP among relevant carriers by using any of several competitively neutral allocators, including number of active telephone lines. Under a meet-point billing arrangement the terminating carrier would receive the carrier common line charge, end office charges, transport interconnection charge, and some portion of the tandem-switched transport element. The tandem-switching carrier would receive the balance of the tandem-switched transport element and all of the tandem switching and entrance facility charges.

GST argues that U S WEST's preference that the terminating carrier receive only the carrier common line charge based on minutes per month is inconsistent with the FCC regulations.

## U S WEST's position

U S WEST proposes that it retain the local switching and transport charges it receives from interexchange carriers when forwarding calls to GST. As a compromise, U S WEST proposes to credit GST for carrier common line charges based on average minutes of use per number per month.

## Commission's resolution

We adopt the FCC's determination of acceptable cost recovery mechanisms. We will require an annual surcharge for number portability to be assessed based upon each carrier's number of ported telephone numbers relative to the total number of active telephone numbers in the local service area, as follows:

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The reasonable and specific costs incurred by U S WEST solely to implement INP will be charged to all carriers, including ILECs, on the basis of taking such costs and dividing by the total number of lines in service for each provider, and then multiplying that per line amount times the number of ported numbers of each carrier providing service via ported numbers.

This method is the first INP cost recovery method recommended by the FCC in the TNP Order, Para. 136. While this is not a generic proceeding and therefore we cannot order all carriers to comply with the payment method at this time, we anticipate ordering each carrier to comply as part of its interconnection proceeding. Our consistent application of this requirement should achieve the competitively neutral cost recovery mandated by the Act.

The Commission will adopt the TNP Order Para. 140 regarding distribution of the terminating charges.

#### **Directory Listings**

## GST's position

U S WEST should provide nondiscriminatory white pages directory listings to GST's customers in the same manner that it provides such listings to U S WEST's own customers. GST argues that U S WEST or U S WEST DIRECT, its directory assistance affiliate, should include in the information pages or call guide pages of its white pages directories for areas served by GST and listings provided by GST for GST's installation, repair, and customer service information, including appropriate identifying GST logo. These should appear in the same manner that such information appears for subscribers of U S WEST and of other LECs, and should be at no charge. U S WEST or its directory affiliate should allow GST customers to maintain uninterrupted yellow pages advertising in U S WEST's yellow pages directory, and at nondiscriminatory rates, terms and conditions. Finally, GST wants U S WEST's directory affiliate to distribute current editions of the white pages and yellow pages directories in areas served by GST to GST customers on a nondiscriminatory basis, free of charge, and in an equal manner as they are provided to subscribers of U S WEST and other LECs.

#### U S WEST's position

U S WEST has offered to provide one white pages directory listing for GST customers, and updated customer addresses and number change information on a daily basis through its Expanded Use Updates. U S WEST states that GST's problems with respect to this issue stem from its failure to

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negotiate an agreement with U S WEST DIRECT which publishes the Yellow and White Pages directories. U S WEST argues that U S WEST DIRECT is a distinct entity from U S WEST and is not a party to this proceeding. U S WEST proposes that the Commission instruct GST to proceed with discussions with U S WEST DIRECT instead of introducing these demands in this proceeding.

#### Commission's resolution

Consistent with our resolution of this issue in other arbitration proceedings, we will retain jurisdiction over this issue and resolve it if GST is not satisfied with the outcome of its negotiations with U S WEST DIRECT. We expect U S WEST DIRECT to provide the same treatment to GST as it provides to U S WEST with respect to White Pages and Yellow Pages matters.

The parties will be instructed to prepare for the Commission's review an interconnection agreement incorporating the issues resolved by arbitration.

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission finds, concludes, and orders that:

#### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

- 1. GSTN has applied to the Commission for authority to provide competitive telecommunications services to the public in Arizona.
- 2. U S WEST is certificated to provide local exchange and intraLATA telecommunications services to the public in Arizona pursuant to Article XV of the Arizona Constitution.
  - 3. On October 15, 1996, GSTT filed with the Commission a Petition pursuant to the Act.
  - 4. On November 5, 1996, U S WEST filed its Response to the Petition.
- 5. By Procedural Order dated October 21, 1996, an arbitration was scheduled for January 2, 1997, at the Commission's offices in Phoenix.
- 6. On December 6, 1996, GSTT and U S WEST filed a stipulation to add GSTN as a copetitioning party in this arbitration proceeding.
- The parties submitted pre-filed testimony, and agreed that the outstanding issues should 7. be resolved based on that testimony and testimony presented in the consolidated cost docket. Therefore, the arbitration hearing was not convened.

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8. On January 21 and 22, 1997, the parties submitted a closing memorandum, which summarized the issues still unresolved and presented each party's proposed resolution of the issues.

- 9. The Commission has analyzed the issues presented by the parties and has resolved the issues as stated in the Discussion above.
- 10. The Commission hereby adopts the Discussion and incorporates the parties' positions and the Commission's resolution of the issues herein.
- 11. Pursuant to A.A.C. R14-2-1506.A, the parties will be ordered to prepare and sign an interconnection agreement incorporating the issues as resolved by the Commission, for review by the Commission pursuant to the Act, within thirty days from the date of this Decision.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. GSTN is a public service corporation within the meaning of Article XV of the Arizona Constitution.
  - 2. GSTT and GSTN are telecommunications carriers within the meaning of 47 U.S.C. § 252.
- 3. U S WEST is a public service corporation within the meaning of Article XV of the Arizona Constitution.
  - 4. U S WEST is an ILEC within the meaning of 47 U.S.C. § 252.
- 5. The Commission has jurisdiction over GSTT, GSTN and U S WEST and of the subject matter of the Petition.
- 6. The Commission's resolution of the issues pending herein is just and reasonable, meets the requirements of the Act and regulations prescribed by the FCC pursuant to the Act, is consistent with the best interests of the parties, and is in the public interest.

#### **ORDER**

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Commission hereby adopts and incorporates as its Order the resolution of the issues contained in the above Discussion.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that GST Tucson Lightwave, Inc., GST Net (AZ), Inc. and U S WEST Communications, Inc. shall prepare and sign an interconnection agreement incorporating the terms of the Commission's resolutions.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the signed interconnection agreement shall be submitted to the

1	Commission for its review within thirty days of the date of this Decision.				
2	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Decision shall become effective immediately.				
3	BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION.			SSION.	
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5					
6	CHAIRMAN		COMMISSIONER		COMMISSIONER
7		IN WITNESS W	THEREOF I IAMI	ee Matthewe E	recutive Secretary of the
8		Arizona Corpor official seal of	ation Commission, the Commission t	have hereunto set in be affixed at the	tecutive Secretary of the my hand and caused the Capitol, in the City of
9		Phoenix, this	day of	, 1997.	•
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11		JAMES MATTI EXECUTIVE S		<del>-</del>	
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13	DISSENT JR/kjd				
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1	SERVICE LIST FOR:	GST TUCSON LIG WEST COMMUNIC	HTWAVE, INC., GST NET (AZ), INC. and U S CATIONS, INC.
2	DOCKET NOS.	TI 2155 OC 507 TI 2	210 06 527 J.T. 1051 06 527
3	DOCKET NOS:	U-3133-90-327, U-3	310-96-527 and E-1051-96-527
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5	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE GOV	/ERNOR	REGIONAL DIRECTOR
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13	AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF		PHOENIX AZ 85023
	THE MOUNTAIN STATES		
14	1875 LAWRENCE ST ROOM 1575		MR MICHAEL GRANT
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15			2300 GREAT AMERICAN TOWER
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18	MR BRUCE MEYERSON		U S HWY 60 EAST OF MAGDALENA
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	PHOENIX AZ 85004		
20			MS JOAN C HINSON
_,	MR TOM MUMAW		TCA ARIZONA CHAPTER PRESIDENT
21	SNELL & WILMER		TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION
22	ONE ARIZONA CENTER 400 WEST VAN BUREN		JOHN C LINCOLN HOSPITAL 250 EAST DUNLAP
22	PHOENIX AZ 85004		PHOENIX AZ 85020
23	HODAN AL 03004		THOUSAN TEE 00020
	TIMOTHY BERG		THOMAS F DIXON
24	FENNEMORE CRAIG		MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP
	TWO N CENTRAL AVE SUITE 2200		707 17TH STREET
25	PHOENIX ARIZONA 85004		DENVER COLORADO 80202
26	MS SUSAN MCADAMS		MR ROLLIE NEHRING
	ELECTRIC LIGHTWAVE		ARIZONA TELEPHONE COMPANY
27	P O BOX 4678		5253 NORTH DROMEDARY ROAD
	VANCOUVER WA 98662		PHOENIX AZ 85018
28			
- 1	i		

1	MS ELLEN CORKHILL	MR THOMAS F DIXON
	COORDINATOR	MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP
2	AARP	707 17TH STREET
	5606 NORTH 17TH STREET	DENVER CO 80202
3	PHOENIX AZ 85016	
		MR TOM CAMPBELL - ATTORNEY
4	MR JOHN D FRANCIS - GENERAL MANAGER	MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP
	VALLEY TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	LEWIS AND ROCA
5	P O BOX 699	40 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE
_	752 EAST MALEY	PHOENIX AZ 85004-4429
6	WILLCOX AZ 85643-1304	
_		MS JENNIFER S POMEROY - DIRECTOR
7	MR KENNETH F MELLEY JR	BUSINESS/GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
	U S LONG DISTANCE INC	U S WEST CELLULAR
8	9311 SAN PEDRO - SUITE 300	3350 161ST AVENUE SE
	SAN ANTONIO TX 78216	P O BOX 96087
9		BELLEVUE WA 98009
	MS JEAN L KIDDOO ESQ	
10	SWIDLER & BERLIN CHARTERED	MR FRANK HATZENBUEHLER
	3000 K STREET NW - SUITE 300	U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS INC
11	WASHINGTON DC 20007-3841	1801 CALIFORNIA STREET #5200
		DENVER CO 80202
12	MR BOB WHIPPLE	
	STENOCALL	MR JIM ROOF
13	1515 AVENUE J	U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS
1.4	P O BOX 10127	3033 N 3RD STREET ROOM 1010
14	LUBBOCK TX 79408	PHOENIX AZ 85012
15	·	14D DD1 17/ 19/1/ 1 14.140001
13	MR ROD JORDAN	MR FELIX WILLIAMSON
16	CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY	U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS INC
10	P O BOX 496020	3033 NORTH 3RD STREET ROOM #1010
17	REDDING CA 96049-6020	PHOENIX AZ 85012
1	MR MILE SCHULTIES	MR JOE HANLEY MANAGER
18	STAFF MANAGER - REGULATORY	ARIZONA TELEPHONE COMPANY
-	ALLTEL SERVICE CORP	2236 WEST SHANGRI-LA ROAD
19	1 ALLIED DRIVE	PHOENIX AZ 85029
	LITTLE ROCK AR 72202	
20	LITTLE ROOK AR ALLO	DON LOW
	MR RICK MCALLISTER	SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY LP
21	MANAGER REGULATORY	8140 WARD PARKWAY 5E
	ALLTEL NAVAJO COMMUNICATION COMPANY	KANSAS CITY MO 64114
22	2121 N CALIFORNIA - #400	
	WALNUT CREEK CA 94596	MR SCOTT RAFFERTY
23		C/O AREIE GROUP
	MR STEVE WHEELER - ATTORNEY	4730 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
24	SNELL & WILMER	WASHINGTON DC 20016
	ONE ARIZONA CENTER	
25	400 EAST VAN BUREN STREET	MR JAMAL ALLEN ATTORNEY
	PHOENIX AZ 85004-0001	O'CONNOR CAVANAUGH ANDERSON
26		WESTOVER & BESHEARS
	MS JANINE BURKE	ONE EAST CAMELBACK - SUITE 1100
27	SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	PHOENIX AZ 85012
	8140 WARD PARKWAY - #5E	

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1	MR TONY DITIRRO	MR DOUGLAS F. BRENT
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	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105	9300 SHELBYVILLE ROAD, SUITE 700
3		LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40222
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4	ELECTRIC LIGHTWAVE	MR JIM BROSHAR
_	2600 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE #300	EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
5	PHOENIX AZ 85004	ROCKY MOUNTAIN TELECOM ASSOCIATION
_		10105 EAST VIA LINDA SUITE 103-340
6	MS JODIE CARO	SCOTTSDALE AZ 85258
_	MFS COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY INC	
7	999 OAKMONT PLAZA DR - APT 400	MR TIM DELANEY
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8		2901 NORTH CENTRAL
_	MR JOHN O LAUE	P O BOX 400
9	COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING SUPERVISOR	PHOENIX AZ 85001-0400
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0	MANAGEMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT	MR PAUL SCHNEIDER
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12		PHOENIX AZ 85001
12	MR C K CHIP CASTEEL JR	
3	DIRECTOR OF STATE REGULATORY	MR JEFFREY WEIR
ا د	AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
4	MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	SOUTHERN GILA COUNTY
. 7	1801 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
15	WASHINGTON DC 20006	P O BOX 1351
	A TO A COLUMNOR	GLOBE AZ 85502
6	MR AL CRAWFORD	MC CLIE WILLIAMS
	CHAIRMAN GOVERNOR'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS	MS SUE WILLIAMS DIRECTOR REGULATORY AFFAIRS
7	STUDY COMMITTEE  8736 NORTH 68TH STREET	TELTRUST COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC
	PARADISE VALLEY AZ 85253	221 NORTH CHARLES LINDBERGH DRIVE
18	PARADISE VALLET AZ 63233	SALT LAKE CITY UT 84116
	MR JOE HOMMEL	Silli Lind oil 1 01 04110
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	8100 N E PARKWAY DRIVE SUITE 200	DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
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		6900 WEDGEWOOD ROAD
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	P O BOX 816	VICE PRESIDENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
23	SELLS AZ 85634	TIMES MIRROR CABLE TELEVISION
ı		17602 NORTH BLACK CANYON HIGHWAY
24	MR DAREL ESCHBACH	PHOENIX AZ 85023
	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	
25	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	MR RANDY YOUNG
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3	STAMFORD CT 06902-6732	DENVER COLORADO 80802
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5	MFS COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY INC	3033 NORTH 3RD STREET ROOM 1010
	GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS OFFICE	PHOENIX ARIZONA 85012
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10	PHOENIX AZ 85003	1 ALLIED DRIVE
		LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS 72202
11	CATHERINE A NICHOLS	
	TEP - LEGAL DEPARTMENT	ALAN SPARKS
12	220 WEST SIXTH STREET	COX COMMUNICATIONS
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13	TUCSON AZ 85702	PHOENIX AZ 85023
14		
14	TERRY TRAPP, PRESIDENT	JACK TRAHAN
15	U S COMMUNICATIONS UNLIMITED, INC	WESTERN ELECTRONICS AND
13	274 SNYDER MOUNTAIN ROAD	COMMUNICATIONS
16	EVERGREEN CO 80439	2332 KINGMAN AVENUE KINGMAN AZ 86401
10	TRACE W GE A DG	KINUMAN AZ 60401
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19	PHOENIX AZ 85003-1611	THOUSANTE COOK
	PHOENIX AZ 63003-1011	FRED SHEPHERD
20	JOANNA HOLLAND	TOHONO O'ODHAM UTILITY AUTHORITY
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24	140 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET SUITE 1505	
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27	P O BOX 400	
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